FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2, 1856.

The House met to day. The passage-ways thither were obstructed by removed chairs and dirt and rebbieb. The s rand carpet was down, and on one side of the hall the seats had been replaced. On the other was a blank space of floor without chairs or other furniture. In this area members and vis-More promiscuously congregated, the lobbies being in confusion. Prayer was offered by the old Chaphin. Mr. Campbell then presented a majority and Mr. Cobb a minority report from the Committee of Investigation on the Brooks assault. Mr. Campbell's report embraces Sumner's speech, and recommends Brooks's expulsion from the House. The minority report is understood to deay the power of the House to do it. It is not likely that Brooks will be expelled, since it requires a two third vote to expel a member. There is, in fact, no dauger of any Southern or Pro-Slavery man ever being ex-

After these proceedings, commenced a small sized contest to see whether the House should adjourn over till Thursday, according to the understanding. Mr. Jones of Tenuessee objected, and the House was constrained, in consequence of there being no querum present, to adjourn over till to-We like the determination and pertinacity of Mr. Jones in trying to hold the House to its duty, though, in this case, it seems to amount to nothing but vexation. But why should not the House be held to its duty ! By what warrant do two-thirds of its members rush off in the middle of its session to attend President-making Conventions! Is this the business for which the country pays them eight dollars a day? This week is to be lost in this occupation. Next week is to be partially, and perhaps wholly, thrown a way in a similar proceeding. And the week after is to be devoted outright to the like object. It is all wrong, and should be condemned and amended It is an icksome and an insidious tack for any member to stand up and resist the currest of impropriety, and he gets nothing but the natisfaction of having discharged his duty for his pains. To be sure, it may be alteged that the obsecting member does it for the sake of notoriety, but it is hardly fair to impute this motive in such a case as the present. For one, I think Mr. Jones. in the most of his rigid and uncompromising proecedings in the House, is deserving of credit and praise; and that it would be far better for the country if we had more equally independent and upright legislators. Of course, I except his conduct where Slavery or its votaries are concerned. Here the obliquity of his mental vision, like that of every other Pro-Slavery man, is as chronic as it is marked, and totally incapacitates every individual of them all for anything like fairness or propriety of action. Demoralized by the examples in Congress, the

voters of this city fell to quarreling at the polls today, at their municipal election; and it is said an Irishman has been shot in the melée. The reason for it is sa good as those which rule on Capitol Hill. The Irishmen were too strong in a fair-play contest, and so their antagonists gave them foul.

Everybody's eyes here are strained toward Cincinnati-the President's especially. The latter has played the traiter's part, but he will not get the traitor's pay. If the Convention does not send bim back to obscurity, the people will. But it is to be feared that the latter will be cheated of the opportunity to express their judgment upon his signal perfidy.

A CORRECTION.

Sir: Your correspondent, J. S. P., falls into an error in saying that the Massachusetts delegation have all left but Mr. Burhngame. I was opposed to taking a recess at this time of camper and alarm, and voted against it. I have not left, and shall not, until the final acjournment. Yours truly, M. Traffox.

Washington, June 2, 1856.

FROM BOSTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, May 31, 1856. We have had a lively week here since I wrote to the Spontaneous Meeting held on Friday night in the Tremont Temple. Well, the more formal one of which I spoke as in supposition, came off, on Saturday night, in Faneuil Hall. It told as promising a story as the one the night before, though in a different tone of voice. The first one was really a popular coming together on the impulse of the moment-without leaders or plan-and what was there said foreshadowed and expressed the genuine feeling of the popular mind before it took counsel of flesh and blood. The Saturday night meeting was arranged with the most careful provision against possible misconstructions and misapprehensions. The personal friends of Mr. Sumner, I presume from motives of policy alone, refrained from taking a prominent part in the demonstration. Even his political friends kept in the background, that the doings might receive more weight as coming from men in little or no communion or sympathy with him. Judge Russell, who read the Resolutions, and Mr. John A. Andrew, were, I think, the only Republicans who assisted in the proceedings. All the rest were Know-Nothings and Whigs of various stripes, tinges and brands. Mr. Everett, as you know, de-clined on the ground of his long retirement from publie life and the inconsistency of his emerging from his seclusion on so slight an occasion. "Unaccustomed, as he is, to public speaking," especially for the last three months or so, full allowance should be made for his sensitiveness about appearing before a numerous company at such short notice. Mr. Winthrop, too, could not be disturbed in his preparations for foreign travel by so unseasonable an interruption. It has often been lamented that Americans in general lose much of the advantage foreign travel through the imperfectness of their preparation. I am happy to know that there is like to be one eminent exception to this general The presence of Gov. Gardner in the chair, too,

and the several changes of direction in which he pointed at very slight intervals of time, were as valuable in indicating the state of the moral atmosphere as the gyrations of the little man on the top of a meeting-house are in showing those of the weather. After a preliminary flourish of trumpets his own magnanimity in taking chair after Mr. Summer had made a speech against his reelection last Autumn, which fell on rather frigid ears, his Excellency seemed at least to in-cline to a preclivity to intimate that the assault was the result of the severities of language, "the unbridled abuse, instinuations and assaults upon the character, motives and designs of our publi-men, which are too frequent in our country. Such a storm of hisses, however, met him at this point that he very soon and very skillfully shifted his course, and pitoted himself into smoother waters by a complete indorsement of the parliamentary proprieties of that particular speech of Mr. Sumner. As you have read and prioted the substance of what was said there, it is unnecessary to go into the particulars of the several speeches. It is enough to say that you must not gauge the spirit of the meeting by the words of the speakers. Excellent as much was that was said on the platform, it was tame as the expression of the feeting that was burning on the floor. This was shown by the was burning on the floor. This was shown by the response that was given to every strong word that attered deliberately or by accident. When

Mr. Hillard, who exhibited a happy mixture of the weeping and the laught philosopher in his speech (in the brief report of which "laughter" is five times reportor ally parenthesized), called the assault on Mr. cummer "the act of an assassin," it seemed as if the roof would come down. The neeing had been thirsting for a strong word, and when it came they welcomed it as cold water in a thirsty sand. So when Mr. Speaker Phelps said that be hoped "the people of Massachusetts would "teach those at Washington that THERE IS A "MASSACHUSETTS as well as a Federal Govern-

MASSACHUSETTS as well as a Federal Govern-"ment," his words went to the right place and were responded to by a tempest of applause. In reading the account of that meeting it should be borne in mind that it stood for very much more than what the resolutions said or the speakers

This week, you will understand, is our Holy Week, when "high, high mass" is said by all kinds of popes in all sorts of Saint Peterses. In the good old times it used to be the Election Week, when the Governor was sworn in and the government of the State took a fresh start. Wednesday used to be the Great Day of the Feast, and was popularly known as "Nigger Lection," from the ircumstance that that class of our citizens are allowed their equal rights on the Common upon that day. This was in contradistinction from the Artiflery Election, which takes place on the first Monday of June, on which day the Anglo-Saxon race used to vindicate its superiority by eliminating the African element from the general play and parade ground. But this week was all "Nigger Lection." Every meeting was full of nothing else except negroes, and things naturally and necessarily-connected with them. The negroes, and the attack on Senator Sumner, which a due regard for attack on Senator summer, which a due regard to their welfare had compelled, took all the Religious and Philanthropic Meetings by storm, and had everything their own way. Beside the regular New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, which is New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, which is always crowded, was more so than ever this year, which properly belongs to them, they went up and seized on the Tract Society, and, after creating a prelonged disturbance, succeeded in thrusting Dr. Nehemiah Adams out of the windows of the Directors' Room, in spite of his entreaties and cries for mercy. They took possession of nearly every meeting, and diverted it more or less from its legitimate objects to their own purposes. Even legitimate objects to their own purposes. Even the Massachusetts Medical Society was not spared by them. Dr. Holmes, whom you have sometimes had occasion to correct, but whom you will be more glad to pat on the head, made a very good speech, introducing a toast (which I can't put my hand on) to the Surgeons at Washington, who had in their charge wounds aimed at future ages and unborn generations. This sentiment the assembled sawbones drank standing with multitudinous cheering. Besides this, these pestilent intruders got into the Senate Chamber whither the Repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill had safely arrived from the House, and under their pressure our Conscript Fathers indefinitely postponed that peace-offering to Slavery by a vote of 26 to 5! As there were but five, I may as well give you their names, as it is possible that some of your million renders may know them—though I never so much as heard their names before. They were the Hon. Messrs. H. C. BROWN, MILLS, RAY-MOND, TAYLOR, and THATCHER. I commend them to the particular attention of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Keitt, Mr. Douglas, or wheever else may be appointed to rule over us next weel at Cincinnati. Further particulars and fuller testimonials may be had en application to the

Democratic State Central Committee, or at the office of The Boston Post or Courier.

To be serious, however, is it not a thing to blush at that there should have been found twenty-three men in the Massachusetts House of Representa tives to vote against the very moderate joint resolutions on the attempt to assassinate one of the Massachusetts Senators? I should think that that Massachusetts Senetors? I should thins that that Western State, among the many advantages of which an emigrant wrote home to the allurement of those that remained behind, one was that "almighty mean men get elected to office," can hardly have exhausted the old States of the raw material of their legislators. A few of the same sort must be left on hand. I do not know who they are and have not had time to inquire them out. But, of course, they must be of those hybrid political reptiles angendered last Autumn between Pierce Democracy and Webster Whiggery. You think you know something of mean Democrats in New-York. But, bless your souls the meanest specimen you could pick out would tower into magnanimity by the side of the average of ours. Democracy has always had a certain degree of social respectability in your State which it always permocracy has always had been social respectability in your State which it always lacked here. Persons with the education, and in the recognized position of gentlemen, have been (perhaps still are) connected with the Democratic party. It has never been so here. Mr. Bancroft was an exception, to be sure; but he has found it more comfortable living in New-York. Mr. Hawa this day sennight. I believe I left off with | thorne might overceme the taboo of his caste by the exceptions are hardly enough to prove the rule. The Denocrats have always been a kind of social l'ariabs in Massachusetts. And the various fu siens and amalgamations of the last twenty years-Anti-Masonic, National Republican, Whig, Free-Soil, and so forward—have by degrees rid the Democratic party of whatever elements of respectability it once possessed. It is pretty thoroughly purified now—it has only the lees left to breg of. The slaveholders have no more fawning. greedy, eager hounds than the pack they kennel State. It is their meat and drink to de the pleasure of their masters, the slaveholders; and it is for meat and drink, or the hope of it, that they do it. There is but one class of men in Massachusetts more abjectly base than the Pierce Democrats, and that is the Webster Whigs, who join with them, (whom they despise,) or with Gardner, (whom they hate,) for the sake of deof what the Whigs used to feating the success claim as the essential principles of the party, when it seems likely to inure to the inconvenience of

> NEHEMIAH ADAMS, DELIA A. WEBSTER, JOHN B. GOUGH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, Saturday, May 37, 1856. The Antiversaries of the Evangelical Societies closed vesterday morning with a prayer meeting at the Winter Street Church, which was crewded to its u'most espacity. Among others, Dr. (southside) ADAMs spoke, urging peace and harmony, that we "lay aside the "petty bickerings"—" let prayer drive metaphysics out "of sight, let ergo give place to amen." Doubt-less the friends who displaced him from the committee-ship of this branch of the Fract Society would pre-fer that the amen should follow the ergo by which they

Della A. Webster had a meeting at the music hall yesterday morning, announced at 10 o'clock and commencing at 11, with 130 auditors. She was intro-duced by the Rev. H. James of Worcester; the other beakers advertised, the Rev. A. L. Stone and De Lethrop of this city, not appearing at all. Mr James told a friend or mive that he had been neither James told a friend of mise that he had been neither consulted, invited or notified of the use of his own name in the advertisement. Miss Webster is a lady or remarkably fine appearance and good address. She was dressed very nebly and in good taste. Her language was very choice and beautiful, her style quite elequent and at times poetical, and her narrative, with its embellishments and appeals, quite impressive and powerful. Her story was the same in the main that has appeared in The Independent and Tas Trausus and other papers, with such other desial and illustration as would make it interesting to a popular andience.

Rev. Mr. NUTE, of Kansas; Rev. Mr. Jones, of Cam-Rev. Mr. NUTE, of Karsas; Rev. Mr. Jones, of Cambridgepott; Father TATIOR, of this city, and others, made brief addresses at the close of her address. This woman is quite a mystery. I find that the Aboliticilists have no confidence in her as a woman of honer and integrity, and have advertised her in the Liberator as in worthy the confidence of the friends of the slave. They do not affect to discredit her narrative in its general facts, but they do discredit the philarthropy of the actions that brought her into her difficulties, and of her present appeals to the public, and some of the evidence which they have adduced in their paper certainly bears very hard against her. I have just read a private letter from an eminent genhave just read a private letter from an eminent gen-tleman in Kertucky, whose reputation as a friend of the slave, and a highly honorable man, is well known through the Free States, and whose peculiar position would foroid the suspicion of his judgment being poisoned against her by the slavesoracy, in which he says that he "outlines of her story are true, but this is all," that he "has no confidence in her integrity," and "behaves her to be a woman that is not to be trust." We

ed." Her appeal to the audience, yesterday, was apparently for funds to prosecute her claims for redress in the Kentucky Courts. This, in view of her own statements, that the same Courts would not protect her life or person if she personally appeared therein to prosecute, that they had redocketed against her indictments that had been many years hefore stricken off by order cute, that they had recocketed against her indictments that had been many years before stricken off by order of the Court, is certainly not a very hopeful enterprise. What can she hope from such a Court? John B. Gough has spoken to crowded houses every

day or evening during the week, and closes this cam-paign by an address at the Tremont Temple to the children this afternoon, and a general lecture at the same place to-morrow (Sunday) evening. He is the most remarkable man to attract audiences that this

mr. Gongh proposes now to take a vacation of three or four months, previous to another tour in Great J. A. H.

KANSAS.

A BORDEIGRUFFIAN VIEW. THE BURNING OF LAWRENCE, &c

From The St. Louis Republican

Prom The St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, May 16, 1856.

By intelligence just received from Commissioner (or Indian Agent) Robinson, it appears that on Friday night last eight Pro-Slavery men were killed by a company of Abolitionists on Pottawatomic Creek. It is said that they were an organized band who did the deed, and have determined for some time past to wreak their vengeance upon any opponent of their vie sa. Three of the men killed were named Doyle, three Sherman, and of the other two, one was named Whitman. What was the immediate exciting cause we have not learned. We had sincerely hoped that after the little violence necessarily attendant upon the execution of the laws in and around Lawrence, of which you have already been apprised, that we should hear nothing further of bloodshed; but the spirit of revenge and opposition to good order and the peacable enforcement of the law, is not easily quelled, and we may yet have to recent acts of a nature similar to the above. The inhabitants of Pottawatomic Creek have sent up to Gov. Shannon for aid to protect themselves and property for further violence.

Gov. Shannon for aid to protect themselves and prop-erty from further violence.

From an asthentic source we learn that all is quiet in and around Lawrence, Lecompton and Franklin. United States troops have been sent to each of these I filled States troops have been sent to exen of these places, and we apprehend no further violence. The laws will now be enforced, and the prisoners detained at Lecompton have the benefit of a fair trial. The great mass of the people are disposed to attend to the regular avocations of life, if let alone, and we trust that the agitators who so ingloriously fled at the time of danger, and left those duped by them to suffer, will be kept away forever by the fear of the punishment

they so richly deserve. PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE OF LAWRENCE.

Is CAMP ON THE WARARUSA, & 9 o'clock, May 23, 1856. S
You will see by the manner in which the Abolitio

You will see by the manner in which the Abolitionists gave up their gues and ran away how much good their Sharp's rifles do them.

The forces received orders on the evening of Tuesday the 20th inst, to be in readiness to march at daylight, and occupy the hights near Lawrence, which are a branch of what is called the "backbone."

The troops were divided into two divisions—those encamped above Lawrence, in and around Lecompton, were the Upper Division, and those encamped in and around Franklin, the Lower. Col. Buford temporably commanded the latter. Col. T. Titus, late of Fiorida, and now of Lecompton, had charge of the cavalry, amounting to at least two hundred men, mounted on fine horses, while the United States Marshal controlled the whole. Dr. J. H. Stringfellow acted as Colonel of a regiment. Among the cavalry, I noticed Gen. G. W. Clark's company, the Doniphan Tigers and Kickspoo Rangers.

Ger. G. W. Clark's company, the Dompnan Ligore and Kickspoo Rangers.

The company from Fort Leavenworth made a good show in the lines.

When the Lower Division arrived on the Heights they found them occupied by the cavalry, which had taken possession of them at 3 o'clock in the morning. They were relieved by the infantry and marched to breakfast.

They were relieved by the infantry and marched to breakfast.

It was near four in the afternoon when Jones, though quite weak and much bent from the fatal effects of his wounds, entered the town with twenty-five soldiers as an escort. Going up to the "Aid" Hotel, Gen. Pomeroy was called for, and on appearing Jones told him that he had come to demand the arms in town, and to cestroy the hotel and printing offices, saying that he had five minutes to answer if he would give up the arms and submit to the destruction mentioned. Which was saying "you have five minutes togive up or fight." He yielded without much hesitation, and what he said were all the aims they had of which he knew anything; they were a twelve pounder howitzer and three swivels. Two hours were then given the proprietors to remove the, furniture from the hotel; they refused, and it was taken out by our men. Meanwhile, the Sheriff proceeded to demolish the two printing offices, which was effectually done in a very short time. Most of the type was thrown in Kansas River, and the cases and presses smashed. This was done with less excitement than could have been expected. Indeed, few excesses

type was thrown in Kansas River, and the cases and presses smashed. This was done with less excitement than could have been expected. Indeed, few excesses were committed. Private property was ordered to be respected. There was no liquor in the ranks, and that accounts for the coolness of the citizen-soldiers. It is true that Robinson's house was barned, but it was contrary to express orders, and was done by irresponsible met. Other things were also done, but they were fewer far than it was reasonable to expect.

At the expiration of two hours, the artillery was drawn up in front of the public entrance to the hotel, and a dozen or fifteen shets fired into it, completely

ridding the inside and breaking noises in the wais; and after shaking the walls with two or three blasts, the structure was fired, and before the sun went down all that remained of the said hetel was a solitary wall, holding itself up a solitary warning to the law-break-ers, and seeming to say, "Look at me and beware!"

ers, and seeming to say, "Look at me and beware!"

INCIDENTS.

Not a life of the Abolitionists was lost; but two of
the Pro-Slavery ranks lost theirs accidentally. A young
man by the name of Kirget shot himself accidentally
through the shoulder; and another from Hickory Point
was hunt by the falling of a brick from a chinney, so
that he died. This case was singular: the South Carolina company, whose flag was blood-red, with a single
star, had planted it on one of the small chinneys on
tep of the hotel; the breeze being brisk, the banner
whipped off a brick, which fell on the poor young man's
head, breaking the skull. He died that night in our

The day, Wednesday, the 21st of May, was truly a May day; the sun scarcely ever shone more brilliarity, and all save Lawrence looked fresh and glorious. But the nil-fated town appeared deserted—doomed. The women and children had been removed for safety, and the men had run away for cowardice.

The Bloomington (Ill.) Pentograph has the follow ing account of the sack of Lawrence from Mr. Hig-

ing account of the sack of Lawrence from Mr. Hinman, an eye-witness:

"The recent news from Kansas is intensely interesting. The details of the destruction of Lawrence have
and yet come to hand—but enough is known to cover
the perpetrators with eternal lafamy. Just as the
above words were written a gentleman, Mr. L. B.
Human of Farm Ridge, this State, came into our
room, and was introduced as fresh from Lawrence,
havirg left there on Friday last, and having been present at the destruction of that glace, and losing all his
earthly possessions by the hands of the robber-ruffians,
and escaping with his life by having accidentally
learned the pass-word, and thereby obtained a pass.
Mr. Human was present when the United States
Marshal, Mr. Donaldson, visited Lawrence, and is
ready to pledge his life on the truth of the statement
that no opposition was made to his making arrests—
that he and his posse were kindly treated to a free dimner at the Lawrence Hotel—that the persons whom he
named as subject to arrest voluntarily presented themeabove, and when this was done, the Marshal told the

that he aid his posse were kindly treated to a free dinner at the Lawrence Hotel-dat the persons whom he
named as subject to arrest voluntarily presented themselves; and when this was done, the Marshal told the
people that he then surrendered them into the hands
of Sheriff Jones, who was encamped on he high ground
near by with eight hundred armed mea. Jones came
into the town with a small crowd, and demanded
every Sharp's rifle in the place.

"The people told him that the tifles were private
property, and that he could not take them without
inst taking their contents—that they did not and
would not recognize the bogus laws of the Territorial
Legislature. He thereupon demanded the cannon,
and was told that he could have them if he woull
pledge to them the safety of the lives and property of
the people of Lawrence. With this Jones professed
him elf-content, and the cannon were surrendered. In
the mean time the crowds of shouting, howing devils
in human shape came rushing into town, the cannon
were turned upon the principal buildings, and the
work of robbery and destruction commenced. Every
store, shop and house supposed to contran valuables
was pillaged. Most of the inhabitants escaped to the
surrending country.

"But a short time before the attack was mad-

tenning country.

But a short time before the attack was made. "But a short time before the attack was made, Col. Summer of the United States troops was in Lawrence, and told the Commuttee of Safety that it was their duty to send messengers to Shannon, requesting him to call on Summer to march to Lawrence for its protection—and that he (Summer) would answer for their safety. No lers than five several and different times were such messengers sent, and received at the hands of Shannon and his minions insuit, abuse, and murder. Well, be it so; if war must come, and we are to have another revolution before the common rights of humanity can be enjoyed in these United States, it cannot come too soon—as well new as ever. We 'repeat it—let it come!"

"Mr. Hinman presented us a part of the rounce "Mr. Hinman presented us a part of the rounce, comprising the bardle which belonged to the press of G. W. Brown, editor of The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence. 'Give it,' said Mr. Brown, as he presented the relic to Mr. Hinman, and as the tears ran down his cheeks, 'to some printer—he will know for 'what it was used. Tell him that the hand of George 'W. Brown has granted it was used. down his cheeks, 'to some printer—he will know for 'what it was used. Tell him that the hand of George 'W. Brown has grasped it many a time—it will never grasp it again.' We shall cherish the relic as a procless memento of a brave man, who has fallen a victim to the cause of Freedom, by the hands of ruthless robbers and assassins. Mr. Hinman also left us a copy of The Herald of Freedom, dated at Lawrence, Karsas, Saturday, May 17, 1856. The outside is printed—the inside blank; the hand of violence arrests the work in its progress, and the blank will remain forever a silent humble, but elequent and expressive souvenir of its owner, of his fate, and the infamy of all those who have compired to bring about this calast cophe.

"M.B.—The password at the destruction of Lawrence among the Border Ruflians, and which Mr. Himman accidentally overheard, w.s. 'Flask of Whisky'—appropriate and characteristic.

"Mr. Hinman promised, if he possibly could, to return here on Thursday, to be present at the State Convention, and we promised him an enthusiastic reception by the Convention, if he would relate to it the whole affair."

THE NEED OF KANSAS.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW TORK.

One of the duties imposed upon us by the meeting that conferred upon us our appointment was that of making " An appeal to the People of the State of New-"York for prompt and liberal contributions of money for the reinef of the People of Kansas."

MES AND BRETHEEN OF NEW-YORK: We no sent ourselves before you in the discharge of this duty. Although we have delayed its performance for a seasen, we have watched with anxious solicitude and intense interest the progress of events in Kansas. A crisis has now arisen in the affairs of that unfortunate people which will not admit of further delay-a crisis that demands prompt and energetic action.

In this appeal we forbear to present the political considerations connected with the efforts which the people of Kansas have made for the establishment of edom in that Territory, and the persecutions to which they have been subjected on that account. We base our appeal upon considerations that address themselves to all men, without distinction of party or creed, and our appeal is to all men, without distinction.

and our appear is to all men, without distinction.

It is enough for the occasion and the object we now seek to accomplish, to know that the destroyer has invaded Kansas, that his footsteps are marked with blood, and his pathway covered with desolation, ruin and destined.

vaded Kansas, that is looked and the solution, ruin and death.

It is enough that dwellings which afforded shelter and protection to men, women and children have been consigned to the ruthless flames.

It is enough that all the ordinary pursuits of life by which men obtained the means of support for themselves and their families are so completely interrupted by the extraordinary state of affairs now prevailing in Katsas, that unless speedy relief be afforded, many, very many, must endure great suffering for lack of the necessaries of life.

But above all is the sad and deeply affecting condition of wives that have been made husbandless, and children that have been made fatherless by the reckless devastation, ruin and death which have marked the progress of events in that devoted land.

The widow's wail, and the orphan's cry, come up to us for relief—appeal to us for aid. Surely this cry and this appeal cannot fail to reach the hearts and arouse the sympathies of all men who have hearts to be affected by the sufferings of afflicted humanity. Surely none can resist the pressing and importunate demands for relief which come from the deep distress of the widow and the fatherless. "All things whatsowers were so to them."

[Here the address contains extracts from letters received from residents of Kansas, showing the destitute condition of the recoile of that Ferritory before the late condition of the recoile of that Ferritory before the late condition of the recoile of that Ferritory before the late condition of the recoile of that Ferritory before the late condition of the recoile of that Ferritory before the late condition of the recoile of that Ferritory before the late.

[Here the address contains extracts from letters received from residents of Kansas, showing the destitute condition of the people of that Territory before the late outrage, and also extracts from the public journals, giving detailed statements of the late robberies and murders. The address then proceeds:

| Young "Stewart, from Buffalo, N. Y.," as he is designated in the above extract, was the son of W. A. Stewart of Allegany County, in this State.

The following statement in relation to this atrocious munder, from The Allegany (N. Y.) Republican, will be read with mournful interest, and cannot fail to produce a profound sensation throughout the State:
"We are indebted to Dr. Wm. B. Alley of this village for the following important but painful information contained in a letter to him. The young man who has thus fallen a victim to Border Ruffianism is a son of W. A. Stewart, Esq., the Democratic District-Attorney of this County:

"RUSHFORD, Monday, May 26, 1856.

"RUSHFORD, Monday, May 26, 1856.
"DEAR SIR: I write by Dr. Frank to inform you that Ran. Worthington has just arrived in town, direct from Kansas, bringing the sad intelligence of the death of John Stewart, who was shot by a Missourian Ruffian. All are deeply excited here, and all are making inquiries. The minute particulars I have not yet learned, but the outlines of the dastardly affair are hearly as follows: nearly as follows:

"A young man had been shot at or near Lawrence
by the Ruffians. John was some few miles away from

by the Ruffians. John was some few miles away for that place, but, learning of the affair, he and two other young men started to go to Lawrence for the purpose of learning what was going on, each carrying a rifle. On the way they met two men armed with rifles. They the Ruffians for such they proved to be asked the the Rumans, for such they proved to be asked the boys where they were going, and they replied to Law-rence. They said, 'You must not go any further;' some altercation cansued, when one of them leveled his rifle and shot John through the head, killing him instantly. This was within three quarters of a mile from Law-rence. Mrs. Stewart, the mother of the young man, is nearly cross. The sensation in the village is deep and nearly crazy. The sensation in the village is deep and stirring; the ball has rolled, and crape is suspended across the street from the Presbyterian to the Methodist Church.

dist Church.

Even while we write, intelligence is received of the "murder of Dr Root and Mr. Mitchell." The account adds: "A letter to The St. Louis Democrat con"firms the statement, and says they were coolly "shot by the posse while the forces were collecting to "attack Lawrence."

We will not dwell upon these barbarian outrages. The heart sickers at the contemplation of these enomatics. We turn from them in sudness and corrow. We have brought them to your notice, for the purpose of asking you to contribute, as your sense

corrow. We have brought them to your notice, for the purpose of asking you to contribute, as your sense of justice and humanity shall dictate, to the alleviation of these irreparable wrongs, so far as pecuniary aid can accomplish that result.

We invite the Press of the State of New-York to assist us in this appeal. We call upon its conductors to come to the aid of the people of Kansas. We ask them to unite with us in presenting their claims upon the friends of humanity for relief, and the importance of prompt and energetic action. We do carnestly insist that a more fitting or urgent occasion has seldom arisen for their interposition in behalf of the oppressed; certain it is that no case has occurred in this country of equal magnitude, or similar claracter, since the time that our fathers endured their sufferings for the establishment of freedom and independence.

time that our fathers endured their superings for the establishment of freedom and independence.

We would state in conclusion, fellow citizens, that if you respond to our appeal in such a manter as to furnish us with the means to enable us to do so, we will, without delay, employ and send to Kansas a trustworthy agent, who shall, so far as it may be within his power, superintend the distribution of the funds which may be intrusted to our care for the relief of the people of that Targitary.

may be intrusted to our care for the relief of the people of that Territory.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Committee, C. P. Williams, esq., of Albany, or to the following persons, who have consented to act as agents for the Committee: the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica: Russell Hibbard, esq., No. 78 James street, Synacuse: D. R. Anthony, esq., No. 16 Areade, Rochester: and to Isaac L. Wilde, esq., No. 229 Broadway (room 23), New-York.

The Committee would feel greatly obliged to any gentleman whose humanity shall prompt him to assume the task of acting as agent for the receipt and transmission of contributions, in places where they have no agent already appointed.

BRADFORD R. WOOD. H. H. VAN DYCK.

BRADFORD R. WOOD.

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GEO. WOLFORD.

C. P. WILLIAMS.

JOHN G. TREADWELL.

B. S. H. HAMMOND.

ISAAC L. WILDE.

BANGOWEN.

DANIEL LEGGETT.

ILLINOIS IN THE FIELD .- The Republicans of linois held a State Convention at Bloomington on the 19th ult., and nominated for Governor, Col. WILLIAM H. Bissell, and for Lieutenant Governor, FRANCIS A. Hoffman, The following dispatches passed between the Bloomington Convention and the Republisan Convention which was in session at Columbus, Ohio, the Same day:
ELCOMINGTON, Ill , Thursday, May 29, 1956.

President of the Ohio Republican State Convention

The delegates of the Freemen of Illinois, in Conven tion assembled, send greeting to the Freemen of Ohio.
Wm. H. Bissell nominated for Governor by the most Wm. H. Bissell nominated for Governor by the most enthusiastic acclamation. The largest Delegate Con-vention ever assembled in Pline's. Gov. Reeder and Mrs. Robinson are here, and have appeared before the public, and were greeted with the wildest appliance. The excitement consequent upon the late out ages at Lawrence is sweeping like wildfire over our land.

By order of the Convention.

To the Republican Concention of Lincoln.

Ohio to Illinga responds: The announcement of th gallant Bissaids responds: The announcement of the gallant Bissaids nomination was read amid tremendous cheers. The names of Reeder and Mrs. Robinson were greeted with three cheers from the thousands asset a bled here. Judge Hunt and Gen. Lane are here

By order of the Convention.

President of Ohio Freed

THE INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

From The Boston Daily Evening Traceller, June 2.

By the schooner Neptune, which arrived at New York from Aux Cayes, we have important intelligence. For some time past, and especially since the utter failure of the attack upon the Dominicans, the Emperor Soulonque has rapidly lost in popularity, at least in some parts of the Island. It will be seen by the following letter from a prominent inhabitant in the following letter from a prominent inhabitant in Aux Cayes to his friends in this city, that a strong in-surrectionary movement against the existing Govern-ment has actually commenced in that part of the Island, which may possibly end in the overthrow of the present Emperor, and the recitablishment of the Republic. The letter bears marks of having been written under the influence of feelings of surprise and consternation, but is of undoubted authenticity.

It is dated May 10: I expected to have had ample time to-day to re

"I expected to have had ample time to-day to reply to your letter, but as in Hayti we know not what a day may bring forth, it happens that I have but barely time to write a few hurried lines.

"This morning I was awoke in a startling manner by the alarm drums. I had but just time to get on my tromers before I learned from our storekeeper, who had rushed up stairs, that the insurgents were close to was any ware avoided at once to attack it. We had my trousers before I learned from our storesceper, was had rushed up stairs, that the insurgents were close to town, and were expected at once to attack it. While I was thinking whether I should load my pistols or not, I just remembered that I had none; so I thought I had better not load them, but dress as quietly as possible and learn really the state of affairs. I did so, and this is what I picked up: A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents took possession of a post between this and Pingrey, last night, with a view of attacking the town to-day. The military authorities were only aware of this at 7 this morning. The alarm drums were beat, and every male in the town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 a.m. the troops marched out with those that had joined them. Whether they intend to give battle to-day, I know not; but I rather suspect, seeing that they are but 500 strong, they will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till more help comes up. What I expect is this, that the troops will not defend the entry of the town long if the insurgents have the pluck to push ahead, and we may, therefore, expect great fun (for the insurgents, and not for us), to-morrow, in the way of pillage.

"11 o'clock.—The alarm is again beating. The

"11 o'clock.—The alarm is again beating. The troops sext out, they say, are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running in every direction through the streets, and shutting coors. I am going to shut up, to be au courant of what is going on. I shall write you again soon. The Captain thinks it's time that he goes off.

"yours, in haste." In case of general hisurrection, there would be fair opportunity for "American Intervention" a li Walker.

SINGULAR CASE .- A correspondent of The Machian (Me.) Union details a very curious case:

"Capt. Tufts of this town, having in a keg in his "Capt. Tufts of this town, having in a keg in his store about two pounds of gunpowder, and wishing to use the keg, poured the contents into a paper, which he carried to the bouse and gave to his wife for safe keeping. Mrs. Tufts, being busily engaged in her domestic affairs, put the powder in the oven of a stove in an unoccupied room, with the intention of taking it out when at leisure, but forgot to do so. Not long after this, while Capt. Tufts was sawing in a lath-mit, and the hands coming in contact with the saw, was after wis, while Capt. Tufts was sawing in a lath-mil, one of his hand, coming in contact with the saw, was nearly cut off. He was carried home completely exhausted from lose of blood. His physician and frends had nearly despaired of his life, as every effort to stop the blood had proved unavailing. Meantime a fire was ordered to warm the room for the reception of Capt. Tufts. Immediately after kindling the fire his friends proceeded to carry him into the room, and had just reached the door when the powder exploded, breaking the clock, stove, windowglass, &c., into atoms, and starting from its place one end of the house. But the curious part of the story is that Capt. Tufts received a shock which immediately stopped the blood, thereby saving his life; for it was the opinion of his physician that, had he bled another ounce, it must have proved fatal."

The Boston Post denies that Col. Greene and Mr Peasles honored Mr. Brooks with a dinner; but it does not deny, and will not deny, that after the assault upon Mr. Summer, these gentlemen dinned with the offender. The truth of the affair is, that Brooks and offender. The truth of the affair is, that Brooks and Keitt were brought to the banquet by Col. George, and, instead of putting them out, the Massachusetta delegates suffered them to remain, and had a good time with them. This Col. George is Mr. Pierce's right-hand man, and, in connection with the Naval Officer and Collector of this port, is his engineer at Cincinnati. It will also be remembered that Mr. Brooks'is Mr. Pierce's chief supporter in South Carolina, and that it was through his influence that the State was persuaded to go into the Democratic Convention. The facts illuminate the whole matter, so far as such a dark affair can be illuminated at all. It is very clear that, considering the doubtful character of the Convention, neither the President nor his New-England friends could afford to offend Mr. Brooks. The influence of this timidity has been seen in the fact that during Mr. Sumner's ilness, and while every member of the diplomatic corps had called upon him three times, not a member of the Cabinet has paid him that attention; and Mr. Cass is the only Adminis-tration Senator from whom Mr. Sumner has received the civility. Boston Atlas.

PRESENTATION - Monday evening Thos. W. James esq., of Jersey City, was presented with a service of silve plate from the Trustees of the Provident Institution of Saving in Jersey City, of which he has been Secretary and Treasure. in Jersey City, of which he has been Secretary and Treasurer since 1843 until the present time. The gifts consisted of a massive and beautifully wrought silver pitcher, goblets and salver, made for the purpose by Tiffany & Co. of New-York, and appropriately insembed. The presentation took place at the residence of Dudley S. Gregory, sen., President of the institution. There were present many of the original corporators and them were Dr. Cornelison, Peter Bentley, P. C. Dummer, Samel Davidson, Jonathan Jenkins, Capt. Comstock, Andrew Clark, M. C. Morgan, Justus Sister, S. D. Harrison, Ald Drayen, Judge Griffith, Ald Wilson, Benji Mills W. H. Talestr, Lavid Smith, A. T. Smith, J. Gautier, Geo. Gregory, and others. In presenting the plate, Mr. Gregory gave a histery of the origin of savings banks, and particularly of this one, and mentioned instences of its utility during its long period of usefulness. Mr. James replied at some length in an appropriate and feeling manner. The company afterward indulged in social enjoyment, and during the even ig many pleavant reminiscences of Jessey City were brought to mind in their connection with this and other institutions as connected with the prosperity and growth of Jersey City. Mr. James intends to remove to Wilminaton, accumpanied the gift.

THE PRINTING INK CASE.—In the Hudson County Count Court on Mondsy, the great Printing Ink Case was described by a verdict for defondants. This was the suit of Alfred T. Triklin sgt. Jasper Garretson, Sheriff of Hadson County, John Terbune had a stock of gracelies in Jersey City worth \$7,960, and he was induced, by Charles A. Gregory and Charles J. Kane to purchase the right to manufacture and sell the ink, the ratent for which was owned by the American Printing Ink Company, for \$12,000. Terhune gave his stock of goods, worth \$7,000, an indersed note for \$1,000, his individual notes for \$2,000, and Cheries A. Gregory lent him \$2,000 to pay the balance. Terhune's creditors attached the goods. Altred T. Conklin had bought them of Kane, and send the Sheriff for treepass. The deterse plead conspiracy to defraud. The case will probably be carried up. THE PRINTING INK CASE .- In the Hudson County

CONTRACT FOR THE ERIE RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

—A contract for the tunneling of Bergen Hill for the New-York and Erie Reilroad, has been entered into with James H. Mallery of Newbursh, N. Y. The tunnel is to be 4,000 feet in length and wide enough for a double track. The whole work of inapeling and building two miles of double track is to be completed by November, 1897.

* PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board met last evening, Mr. B. F. PINCKNEY

in the chair, and a quorum being present. The Committee on Streets reported adverse to the widening and extension of Duane-street, from Broadway to the East River. Laid on the table to print.

After the reception of petitions and resolutions, the Board went into Committee of the Whole, The report of the Committee on Fisance, in favor of paying port of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Sperry & Co. for the clock on the City Hall, was, after some squal biling, referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The report of the Committee an Or tinences in relation to sinks, cesspools, privies and vaults, was considered. It provides that such sinks shall be at least ten feet deep and five feet in diameter; also, that wherever practicable such sinks, &c., are to be connected with the public sewers. It further provides that all persons desiring to have such sinks, &c., emptied between the 31st of May and the lat of October, must pay the City Inspector, for the use of the city, \$1 % for the permission to do it. After considerable discussion the Committee rose, without coming to a decisior on the ordinance.

The Committee on Police presented a report in favor of paying the expenses of Stephen H. Branch, incurred

of paying the expenses of Stephen H. Branch, incurred in the Matsell investigation. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Board soon after a bearned.

THE MECHANICS' CLUB. At the semi-monthly meeting on Wednerday even ing last, at the rooms of the American Institute. No ing last, at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, a large working model of Pbillips's Patent Wind Engine was exhibited and explained by Mr. W. B. LEONARD, the inventor being out of the city. The machine is a windmill, in general appearance like those usually employed, but appears to be more perfectly self-regulating than any before introduced, in-ashruch as the provision, not only against gales of wind, but sudden gusts, is practically perfect. The vanes are made capable of "feathering," or turning edge to the wind, and two agencies are employed for this purpose: first, the vanes are hung so that when the centrifugal force generated by their revolution is sufficient to overcome a stiff spring, that force alone throws them more or less into a feathering position; and second, a perpendicular board is presented flatwise, in such manner that when acted on by a sudden gust, it will at once yield, and commence a feathering motion by means of suitable connections to all the vanes.

wanes.

Mr. W. B. Davis exhibited a model, and explained

Mr. W. B. Davis exhibited a model, and explained Mr. W. B. Davis exhibited a model, and explained the nature of his life-raft. It is an oblong ring of buoyant material, with a stout network stretched across, transforming it into an extremely "leaky" boat. Anywater thrown on board would escape at once through this bottom, and if overturned in a surf, the crewichles side up." The chief novelty of this invention, however, consists in the material of the buoyant ring aforesaid, which is made by binding together with copper wires slender strips of rattan or white oak and overing the whole with prepared cloth. The ring, as we have termed it, is slightly pointed at each end, and is made to row like an ordinary boat. The interior of the ring was asserted to be, or might be divided into eight tight compartments, so that accident to several portions of the covering would not destroy its medialness. The first full-sized structure under this patent is now being built for the Gloucester Ferry Company at Philadelphia. It is eighteen feet long by seven wide, is to support 6,009 pounds, and to weigh only 200 pounds.

Mr. Ww. Kaysawy exhibited a model of an improved.

Mr. Ww. Kinsley exhibited a model of an improved sounding board for piano-fortes, the same being swalled in a peculiar manner, and diminished in thickness under the base strings, according to a vertain law. The end attained is sweetness and not depth of tone. He illustrated its position by referring to the construction of a violin, which it is well known makes a londer sound if the face is flat, but a sweeter if arched considerably.

A. Mr. Rowley declaimed a few minutes on the merits of a medicine for removing scales and sediment from boilers. The nature he kept secret, but the effect was undeniable. It would appear that it operates as a purgative. One barrel would cure a moderately bad boiler, one pint would cure a tea-kettle, &c.

The subject of Steam Fire Eogines was then taken up and discussed with some spirit. Much light was elicited on this interesting topic, involving the expediency of large or small engines, a paid or volunteer fire department, horse or man power for conveying engines to fires, the best form of nozzles for ejecting smooth streams, relative power required for throwing different distances, &c., and many facts were Mr. WM. Kinsley exhibited a model of an improved

ency of large or small engines, a paid or volunteer fire department, horse or man power for conveying engines to fires, the best form of nozzles for ejecting smooth streams, relative power required for throwing different distances, &c., and many facts were cited by the members in support of their various previsions. Mr. J. G. E. Larned, one of the proprietors of the large and very successful engine which has operated so much in the Park reviewed his paper read at the previous meeting, and Mr. J. S. Berrhare, a practical fire-engine builder, who exhibited a large machine at the late prize trial of steam fire-engines, also read a brief paper on the subject, remarking that his place was before a work-bench, and not an andience; the latter was conservative, the former progressive in the highest fit ree. Mr. L. conceived that the obstacle which had prevented the universal employment of steam fire-engines, years ago, was the absence of such a light, safe, and efficient boiler as he had now produced, while Mr. B. considered that the great obstacle to success in this, as in many other projects, was a tendency to run after novelties and place too much faith in new and untried inventiors. Mr. Burnham's engine was cheap and durable; it weighed but 4,000 lbs., cost but \$1,000, while some of the rival styles cost \$6,000 or \$7,000, and though moderate in power, would throw more water in balf an hour than any hand engine which had been yet produced for \$1,700. All its parts were of old-fashioned and approved design, and the carriage could carry wood enough to last an hour. He urged this last point with much justice, as the necessity for an attendant carriage, with wood, must be a great inconvenience in a crowd at a fire. Mr. Larned, in his paper, reviewed the whole history of steam fire-engines from the second clumy affair in England, by Braithwait, in 1830, which was 6 horse-power, and weighed 5,000 pounds, down to the styles now successfully in operation in Cincinnati, and finally to the machine, completely. Messrs. Shawk a been driven to the suburbs, and the entire der the city had been reorganized, the men employed being now paid members. But the boiler now brought out, of his construction, and exhibited in model to the aunow paid members. But the boiler now brought out, of his construction, and exhibited in model to the audience, was far more efficient in proportion to its weight. The boiler was mostly made up of double tubes, or small tubes within larger ones, with flame both on the inside and outside of the thin stratum of water thus enclosed. He believed the rotary pump, though in the long run more subject to wear, was less liable to sudden breakdowns than the reciprocating pump. A first class hand engine, well manned, was capable of exerting for a few minutes a power equal to about 30-horse power, and he knew it was practicable to play over the same by steam, and make the labor constant, without involving any extravagant weight. The engine now before the Common Council had proved it by the best of all proofs—it had actually done it for hours and almost for days together.

Mr. Larnen's effort seemed very conclusively to show the superiority of his invention over all other styles of boiler for this particular purpose, He deserves credit not only for maturing a very successful and novel machine, and taking a long stride in advance of previous efforts in this direction, but also for the evidently fair and courteous manner in which he treated previous and cotemporaneous inventors.

The subject for the next meeting on the second

treated previous and cotemporaneous layentors.

The subject for the next neeting on the second Wednesday in June is that of Locks for Banks, street doors, &c., and Locks in general.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

TUESDAY, June 3 .- ROBERT L. PELL, President of the Institute, in the chair. Considering the season and the oppressive heat of the day, the attendance was remarkably good, and the subjects discussed unveually interesting. The Secretary read extracts from the Moniteur "of Societies and Cultivation, unblished in Paris, and sent to the Club with the publisher's compliments. It was felt as a pleasant token of the prevailing unity of feeling among agricultural

of the prevaining unity of icensing across the pretiren.

Government Aid to Agriculture.—The carriage and keeping of all animals awarded a certificate of "worthy of exhibition," sent to the great show of France, the Government pays expense of, and railroads transport at half price. On the Belgian Government roads they pass free.

Trou flee.—It is asserted by writers in the Monitor that transfer against from diseased see is of oak, or

transport at half price. On the Belgian Government roads they pass free.

Tronfes.—It is asserted by writers in the Monitor that tronfies spring from diseased seeds of oak, of under sickly oak trees, as has been observed in Germany and other parts.

City is. Country.—It seems that the same mails prevails in France as in this country, since a writer discusses the question: "How to prevent farmed moving into the city." We should be pleased to see sufficient remedy of the evil.

Defence of Meat.—The same paper discusses the subject of the great deficiency of animal food for the population of France. As we understood the statement, the amount annually consumed is equal to skillegrammes per head of the inhabitants. A killegramme is equal to 2 pounds 8 ounces 3 penny weights and 2 grains of Troy weight. A pound froy contains, 7,000 grains, and a pound avoirdupois 7,000 grains. It will be good exercise of the boys aritemetic to find of how many pounds of meat each Frenchman consume.

Prolific Sheep.—Capt. D. Theodoric Sairin, is letter to the Club, gave an account of prolificates of sheep that staggered the conducty of members, though an surred that the witness was entirely reliable. Now teen mouths ago Capt. S. received three ewe sheet them upon Norwalk Island, in Long Island Sont, where there was no buck, nor has there been size except the progray of these ewes, and now the numbers seventy-tour head. The ewes much have come impregnated on the passage, as the period ge station of sheep la four mot the, and dropped to lambs shortly after landing. The first crop was the lambs each, and second, three, four and five est, which much have come from the back lambs at we said these than a year old, and at the most prolific rate entry than a year old, and at the most prolific rate entry than the said less than a year old, and at the most prolific rate entry than the said less than a year old, and at the most prolific rate entry than a year old, and at the most prolific rate entry than the said to the said the said than a year